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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/510,323	06/15/2005	Lauri Soderbacka	915-007.109	4842
4955 7590 06/05/2007 WARE FRESSOLA VAN DER SLUYS & ADOLPHSON, LLP BRADFORD GREEN, BUILDING 5 755 MAIN STREET, P O BOX 224 MONROE, CT 06468			EXAMINER SAFAIPOUR, BOBBAK	
			ART UNIT 2618	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 06/05/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/510,323

Applicant(s)

SODERBACKA ET AL.

Examiner

Bobbak Safaipoor

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 February 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 October 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

This Action is in response to Applicant's response filed on 2/26/2007. New claims 22-32 have been added in the present application. **Claims 1-32** are now pending in the present application. **This action is made FINAL.**

#### *Response to Arguments*

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

**Claims 1, 2-5, 7-8, 10-12, 14-15, 22-29, and 32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Hasan et al (WO 01/31963 A1)**.

Consider **claim 1**, Hasan et al disclose a method comprising: determining a type of radio access network required for delivering a content clip to a mobile terminal via a communication

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network based on an indication associated to said content clip (page 1, lines 25-30; page 6, lines 12 to 27; Attempts to start multimedia session that required multiple bearers in a 3G network) and determining the type of radio access network via which said mobile terminal currently accesses said communication network (page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; Determining that the mobile terminal from a 2G network is operating in an area of 3G network coverage), wherein said communication network comprises radio access networks of at least two different types (abstract, page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; 2G network to 3G network);

in case said mobile terminal accesses said communication network currently via a radio access network of a different type (abstract; Handing over a mobile terminal from a 2G to 3G) than required for delivering said content clip, triggering a handover of said mobile terminal to a radio access network of said type required for delivering said content clip (figure 2, abstract, page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; page 6, lines 2-11; Service triggers to determine that a 2G to 3G handover is required launching a 3G session); and

delivering said content clip to said mobile terminal via said radio access network of said type required for delivering said content clip (page 6, lines 12-26; Provide the subscriber with the desired multimedia session).

Consider **claim 22**, Hasan et al disclose an apparatus comprising:

a determination component configured to determine a type of radio access network required for delivering a content clip to a mobile terminal via a communication network based on an indication associated to said content clip and determining the type of radio access network via which said mobile terminal currently accesses said communication network, wherein said

communication network comprises radio access networks of at least two different types (abstract, page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; page 6, lines 12 to 27; Determining that the mobile terminal from a 2G network is operating in an area of 3G network coverage);

a triggering component configured to trigger a handover of said mobile terminal to a radio access network of said type required for delivering said content clip, in case said mobile terminal accesses said communication network currently via a radio access network of a different type than required for delivering said content clip (figure 2, abstract, page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; page 6, lines 2-11; Service triggers to determine that a 2G to 3G handover is required launching a 3G session); and

a delivery component configured to cause a delivery of said content clip to said mobile terminal via said radio access network of said type required for delivering said content clip (page 6, lines 12-26; Provide the subscriber with the desired multimedia session).

Consider **claim 32**, Hasan et al disclose an apparatus comprising:

means for determining a type of radio access network required for delivering a content clip to a mobile terminal via a communication network based on an indication associated to said content clip and determining the type of radio access network via which said mobile terminal currently accesses said communication network, wherein said communication network comprises radio access networks of at least two different types (abstract, page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; page 6, lines 12 to 27; Determining that the mobile terminal from a 2G network is operating in an area of 3G network coverage);

means for triggering a handover of said mobile terminal to a radio access network of said type required for delivering said content clip, in case said mobile terminal accesses said communication network currently via a radio access network of a different type than required for delivering said content clip (figure 2, abstract, page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; page 6, lines 2-11; Service triggers to determine that a 2G to 3G handover is required launching a 3G session); and

means for causing a delivery of said content clip to said mobile terminal via said radio access network of said type required for delivering said content clip (page 6, lines 12-26; Provide the subscriber with the desired multimedia session).

Consider **claim 2**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein said content clip provided by said content provider is included in a multimedia message (page 6, lines 12-27).

Consider **claim 3**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein an indication of the type of radio access network required for delivering said content clip is provided by said content provider together with said content clip. (page 6, lines 2-11)

Consider **claim 4**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein all content clips provided by a specific content provider are required to be delivered via a specific type of radio access network, and wherein said indication associated to

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said content clip is given by an identification of the origin of said content clip. (page 6, lines 2-27)

Consider **claim 5**, and as applied to **claim 1 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein an indication of the type of radio access network required for delivering said content clip is separately fetched from a network entity or extrapolated from the content clip. (page 6, lines 2-27)

Consider **claim 7**, and as applied to **claim 1 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein transmitting a notification to said mobile terminal, which notification indicates that said mobile terminal may request a delivery of said provided content clip, wherein a handover of said mobile terminal to a radio access network of a type required for a delivery of said content clip is only triggered upon a request by said mobile terminal to deliver said content clip, and wherein said content clip is only delivered to said mobile terminal upon a request by said mobile terminal to deliver said content clip. (pg. 7, lines 4-16; Prepare Handover message)

Consider **claim 8**, and as applied to **claim 1 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein an identification of a subscriber using said mobile terminal to which said content clip is to be delivered is compared with a stored list of identifications of mobile subscribers allowed to access said communication network via at least two different types of radio access networks, and wherein a handover is only triggered in case said subscriber is determined to be a subscriber which is able to access to said communication network via at least two different types of radio access networks. (page 7, lines 4-16; MT's International Mobile Subscriber Identity and its IP address)

Consider **claim 10**, and as **applied to claim 1 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein said content clip is provided by said content provider to a multimedia messaging service relay and/or server connected to said communication network, which multimedia messaging service relay and/or server triggers said handover of said mobile terminal if required. (abstract, pg. 7, lines 4-16; fig. 3A-3C; Handover Server)

Consider **claim 11**, and as **applied to claim 10 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein said multimedia messaging service relay and/or server determines whether a handover is required. (abstract, pg. 7, lines 4-16; fig. 3A-3C; Handover Server makes sure 3G session is ready to launch)

Consider **claim 12**, and as **applied to claim 10 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein a unit connected to said multimedia messaging service relay and/or server determines whether a handover is required. (abstract, pg. 7, lines 4-16; fig. 3A-3C)

Consider **claim 14**, and as **applied to claim 1 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein in case of a triggered handover of a mobile terminal accessing said communication network via a different type of radio access network than required for delivering said content clip, said content clip is delivered to said mobile terminal upon a notification that said triggered handover has been completed. (page 6, lines 12-27)

Consider **claim 15**, and as **applied to claim 1 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein at least one of said radio access networks of said communication network is a third generation radio access network, and wherein at least one other of said radio access networks of said communication network is a second generation radio access network. (abstract)



Consider **claim 23**, and as **applied to claim 22 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein said content clip provided is included in a multimedia message (page 6, lines 12-27).

Consider **claim 24**, and as **applied to claim 22 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein an indication of the type of radio access network required for delivering said content clip is provided by said content provider together with said content clip. (page 6, lines 2-11)

Consider **claim 25**, and as **applied to claim 22 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein all content clips provided by a specific content provider are required to be delivered via a specific type of radio access network, and wherein said determination component is configured to use an identification of the origin of a content clip as said indication associated to said content clip. (page 6, lines 2-27)

Consider **claim 26**, and as **applied to claim 22 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein said determination component is configured to fetch an indication of the type of radio access network required for delivering said content clip separately from a network entity or configured to extrapolate an indication of the type of radio access network required for delivering said content clip from the content clip. (page 6, lines 2-27)

Consider **claim 27**, and as **applied to claim 22 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein a database configured to store said content clip provided by a content provider until said mobile terminal to which said content clip is to be delivered is known to access said communication network via a radio access network of said type required for delivering said content clip. (page 6, lines 2-27)

Consider **claim 28**, and as **applied to claim 22 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein a transmitting component configured to transmit a notification to said mobile terminal, which notification indicates that said mobile terminal may request a delivery of said provided content clip, wherein said triggering component is configured to trigger a handover of said mobile terminal to a radio access network of a type required for a delivery of said content clip only upon a request by said mobile terminal to deliver said content clip, and wherein said delivery component is configured to cause a delivery of said content clip to said mobile terminal only upon a request by said mobile terminal to deliver said content clip. (pg. 7, lines 4-16; Prepare Handover message)

Consider **claim 29**, and as **applied to claim 22 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention wherein a comparing component configured to compare an identification of a subscriber using said mobile terminal to which said content clip is to be delivered with a stored list of identifications of mobile subscribers allowed to access said communication network via at least two different types of radio access networks, wherein said triggering component is configured to trigger a handover only in case said subscriber is determined to be a subscriber which is able to access to said communication network via at least two different types of radio access networks. (page 7, lines 4-16; MT's International Mobile Subscriber Identity and its IP address)

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

**Claims 6, 16-21, and 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hasan et al (WO 01/31963 A1)** in view of **Sato (US Patent Application Publication #2003/0022624 A1)**.

Consider **claim 17**, Hasan et al disclose an arrangement of at least one element for connecting a content server with a communication network, said arrangement comprising:

a communication network comprising radio access networks of at least two different types (abstract, page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; 2G network to 3G network);

a determination component configured to determine a type of radio access network required for delivering said content clip to said mobile terminal via said communication network based on an indication associated to said content clip and configured to determine the type of radio access network via which said mobile terminal currently accesses said communication network (page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; Determining that the mobile terminal from a 2G network is operating in an area of 3G network coverage);

a triggering component configured to trigger a handover of said mobile terminal to a radio access network of said type required for delivering said content clip, in case said mobile terminal accesses said communication network currently via a radio access network of a different type than required for delivering said content clip (figure 2, abstract, page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; page 6, lines 2-11; Service triggers to determine that a 2G to 3G handover is required launching a 3G session); and

a delivering component configured to cause a delivery of said content clip to said mobile terminal via said radio access network of said type required for delivering said content clip (page 6, lines 12-26; Provide the subscriber with the desired multimedia session).

Hasan et al fail to disclose a receiving component arranged to receive content clips from a said content server, which contents clips are to be delivered upon initiation of a content provider to a mobile terminal attached to said communication network via a specific type of radio access network.

In related art, Sato discloses a receiving component arranged to receive content clips from a said content server, which contents clips are to be delivered upon initiation of a content provider to a mobile terminal attached to said communication network via a specific type of radio access network. (paragraphs 98-102)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Sato into the teachings of Hasan et al in order to transmit high quality digital contents and multimedia messages to a mobile body with small-scale equipment.

Consider **claim 21**, Hasan et al disclose a communication network comprising radio access networks of at least two different types (abstract, page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; 2G network to 3G network) and handover components configured to perform an intersystem handover of a mobile terminal accessing said communication network via a radio access network of a first type (read as 2G) to a radio access network of a second type (read as 3G) upon an information received from an arrangement of at least one element (figure 2, abstract, page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; page 6, lines 2-11).

Hasan et al fail to specifically disclose connecting said communication network to a content server, which information indicates that an intersystem handover is required for a delivery of a content clip initiated by a content provider.

In related art, Sato discloses connecting said communication network to a content server, which information indicates that an intersystem handover is required for a delivery of a content clip initiated by a content provider. (paragraphs 98-102)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art to incorporate the teachings of Sato into the teachings of Hasan et al in order to transmit high quality digital contents and multimedia messages to a mobile body with small-scale equipment.

Consider **claim 6**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention except for wherein said content clip provided by said content provider is stored in a database until said mobile terminal to which said content clip is to be delivered is known to access said communication network via a radio access network of said type required for delivering said content clip.

In related art, Sato et al disclose content clip provided by said content provider is stored in a database until said mobile terminal to which said content clip is to be delivered is known to access said communication network via a radio access network of said type required for delivering said content clip. (figure 2, paragraphs 99-104)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Sato et al into the teachings of Hasan et al in order to

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transmit high quality digital contents and multimedia messages to a mobile body with small-scale equipment.

Consider **claim 16**, and **as applied to claim 17 above**, Hasan et al, as modified by Sato, disclose the claimed invention wherein a communication system comprising a communication network with radio access network of a first type and of a second type and with processing components configured to perform an intersystem handover of a mobile terminal from a radio access network of a first type to a radio access network of a second type (Hasan et al: abstract, page 2, line 28 to page 3, line 10; 2G network to 3G network), said communication system further comprising at least one mobile terminal with an access component configured to access said communication network via a radio access network of said first type and a radio access network of said second type, and said communication system further arrangement of at least one element according to claim 17 for connecting content server to said communication network. (Sato: paragraphs 98-102)

Consider **claim 18**, and **as applied to claim 17 above**, Hasan et al, as modified by Sato, disclose the claimed invention comprising as one of said at least one element at least a multimedia messaging service relay and/or server, said multimedia messaging service relay and/or server including said receiving component and said triggering component. (Hasan et al: abstract, pg. 7, lines 4-16; fig. 3A-3C)

Consider **claim 19**, and **as applied to claim 18 above**, Hasan et al, as modified by Sato, disclose the claimed invention comprising as a further one of said at least one element a storage component connected to said multimedia messaging service relay and/or server and configured

to store information based on which a handover is determined. (Hasan et al: abstract, pg. 7, lines 4-16; fig. 3A-3C)

Consider **claim 20**, and as applied to **claim 18 above**, Hasan et al, as modified by Sato, disclose the claimed invention comprising as a further one of said at least one element a processing component connected to said multimedia messaging service relay and/or server and including said determination component. (Hasan et al: abstract, pg. 7, lines 4-16; fig. 3A-3C)

Consider **claim 31**, and as applied to **claim 22 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention except for wherein said apparatus is arranged to connect a content server providing said content clip with said communication network.

In related art, Sato discloses wherein said apparatus is arranged to connect a content server providing said content clip with said communication network. (figure 2, paragraphs 99-104)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Sato et al into the teachings of Hasan et al to in order to transmit high quality digital contents and multimedia messages to a mobile body with small-scale equipment.

**Claims 9, 13, and 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hasan et al (WO 01/31963 A1)** in view of **Soderbacka et al (US 2003/0114158 A1)**

Consider **claim 9**, and as applied to **claim 1 above**, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention except for wherein said type of the radio access network to which said mobile terminal



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is currently connected is determined based on an available, stored information about the current connection of said mobile terminal.

In related art, Soderbacka et al disclose wherein said type of the radio access network to which said mobile terminal is currently connected is determined based on an available, stored information about the current connection of said mobile terminal. (paragraphs 22-23)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Soderbacka et al into the teachings of Hasan et al so that the mobile terminal can communicate the preferred radio access technology to the network in particular in a new information element added to the currently existing connection establishment signaling.

Consider **claim 13**, and as applied to **claim 1** above, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention except for wherein for a handover said multimedia messaging service relay and/or server transmits an network controlled cell re-selection trigger to the communication network.

In related art, Soderbacka et al disclose for a handover said multimedia messaging service relay and/or server transmits a network controlled cell re-selection trigger to the communication network. (paragraphs 48, 75-77)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Soderbacka et al into the teachings of Hasan et al in order to perform an intersystem handover of a mobile terminal accessing a communication network via a radio access network of a different type.

Consider **claim 30**, and as applied to **claim 22** above, Hasan et al disclose the claimed invention except for wherein said determination component is configured to determine said type

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of the radio access network to which said mobile terminal is currently connected based on available, stored information about the current connection of said mobile terminal.

In related art, Soderbacka et al disclose wherein said determination component is configured to determine said type of the radio access network to which said mobile terminal is currently connected based on available, stored information about the current connection of said mobile terminal. (paragraphs 22-23)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Soderbacka et al into the teachings of Hasan et al so that the mobile terminal can communicate the preferred radio access technology to the network in particular in a new information element added to the currently existing connection establishment signaling.

### *Conclusion*

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

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calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:**

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**Hand-delivered responses** should be brought to

Customer Service Window  
Randolph Building  
401 Dulany Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Bobbak Safaipoor whose telephone number is (571) 270-1092. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00am to 5:00pm.

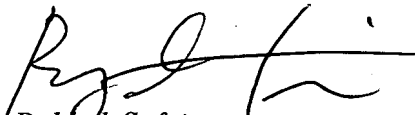
If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Edan Orgad can be reached on (571) 272-7884. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

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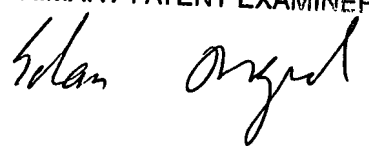
system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 703-305-3028.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

  
Bobbak Safaipoor  
B.S./bs

May 18, 2007

EDAN ORGAD  
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER

 5/21/07